

FIIIDAY, MARCH 24, 1800.

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If one friends who forms us with manuscrip's to most in all cases send stamps for that purpage,

### The Attorney-General and the Octopunes.

The Hon, John W. Gingos, the Attorneyity and curiously opportune, to be found in He sets forth the relation of the Federal Government to the corporations and comject to regulation and control by him. They are amenable, he says, if they are amenable at all, to the laws of the respective States,

The Attorney-General delivered his onlinion in reply to a letter from Mr. J. C. Bon-BADAILE of Philadelphia, who, being sorely troubled over the formation of trusts. thought be discerned a great opposition to them among the people, and desired, as a good Ropublican that the party would meet the issue and cause prosecutions to be instituted under the Sherman act. There are not a few people like Mr. BORRADAILE, and we think that all, or nearly all of them, will, if they look into the matter duly, be had to tule another view of it

Most sensible men who study the subject of trusts intelligently must presently perceive that the opposition to them is chiefly in the newspapers. A great part of the press apparently thinks it sells papers by howling against trusts and not howling the truth. For the rest the opposition is made up of a few statesmen in stress for party planks and of professional blackmailers. Among laboring men there is no opposition to trusts, because they pay good wages and never require strikes. Walking delegates, however, all decry and denounce trusts, but only out of a sense of rivalry. The labor unions entertain no real hostility to trusts. They make some superficial noise against them, but they are controlled interiorly by the reflection that "to live and let live" is to be wise.

In all our observation of trusts we have known but two kinds of assault made on them. The commonest was that instigated by Wall street stock jobbers for the effect it might produce upon the prices of a trust stock in the market; and the less frequent, but equally familiar, was that of the blackmaller. This last divides easily into two, the blackmailer who has not been taken into a trust, or who has failed to sell out to a trust, and the blackmailer who owns a hungry newspaper.

Mr. GRIGGS appears to be wholly obtuse to the claims and the clamor of all these worthles. He refuses to pervert the machinery of the Federal law to serve their purposes. If the trusts are amenable at all it is to the courts in the respective States. And if they are amenable it must be by reason of their practices, and if those offend against the law, their authors should be punished like individuals.

# Africa Partitioned.

The agreement just reached between Great Britain and France with regard to their suberes of influence in central Africa practically completes the partition of the continent among the European States. There are, to be sure, some mountainous regions and the waste of the Libyan desert lying north and northeast of Lake Tehad and Wadai, and for the most part still unexplored, which no one has ever claimed. The only part of these regions supposed to have any value are the districts of Tibesti and Borku, and as they are in touch with the French sphere and separated by hundreds of miles of desert from any other European influence the coming maps will probably show them under the French col-

With the exception of these areas and of the independent States of Morocco, Abyssinia, Liberia and the Boer republies, every square mile of African soil has now been divided among the European powers either as colonies or as spheres of influence whose isoundaries have been agreed upon in general terms, and in a considerable number of cases have been delimited in detail. The scramble of the past twenty years is at an end, there being now no valuable areas that are not covered by existing agree ments.

In the new arrangement between France and Great Britain the Anglo-Egyptian possessions are to include no territory that did not belong to Egypt before the Mahdist revolt, while the north boundary of the French district of the Upper Mobangi is simply pushed about 300 miles further north, so as to include within the French sphere the whole of the populous regions of Baghirmi and Wadai and the balf desert area of Kanem, north of Lake Tehad.

One of the most interesting phases of the arrangement is its solution of the unsettled questions relating to rights of possess sion along the borders of Tchad. The race of Great Britain, France and Germany for the lake, beginning early in this decade, was one of the most striking episodes of the African scramble. It ended in a series. of treaties, the last of which was signed in 1894, by which the presessions of the turee powers secured frontage along two-thirds of the lake coasts. France will now occupy the remaining shores, Germany secured the extension of her Cameroons colony to the south end of the take, to which she is explicitiy contined by her treaties with Great

Britain and France. It is likely to be long before France will derive much material advantage from her new sphere of influence in the Sudan. A militant spirit pervades the 2,000,000 peopie of Wadai and these devoted Mohammedans believe that severa repression should re visited upon att infidels. Both Baghirmi and Kanem are vassal States of this powerful sustanate and the whole region now added to France's sphere in the Sudan emthe fitter to his state, and

as yet utterly untouched by any European influences save those of Turkish origin received through Tripoli. The Arab element is far larger than in any other part of the central or western Sudan, and its Sultan is an ally of the Senusi sect of Mohammedans, which is as fanatical and almost as tyrannous as the Mahdist propaganda has been in the Egyptian Sudan. Three of the six explorers who have visited the country were murdered, and most of our knowledge which Nachtigal was seven years in writing. He alone was gifted with a degree of prudence and tuct which inspired confidence and won friends even among the most fauntical Moslems.

#### The Democratic Skirmishing Before THOO.

In 1896 the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties assembled respectively at St. Louis on the 16th of June and at Chicago on the 7th of July, General of the United States, has written a | and next year, probably, they will meet at letter upon trusts which is of singular lucid- | about the same dates, the Republicans, as the party in power, with a definite policy, another column of this copy of THE SUS. | leading off, as usual. The renomination of President McKINLEY is, of course, inevitable if he is alive. Nor is there any more binations which engage in manufacture in | doubt as to the R-publican platform. It the different States, and shows that it is a | will be in favor of the gold standard and of | the National Convention next year. As it is, popular error to suppose that they are subs | the progress and development of the na- the chances of getting opposing delegates tion consequent upon the victorious war with Spain. No serious division or controversy over either the candidate or the platform will secur. In the Democratic party, however, the

> tional Convention has already become active, and the minority which revolted against Mr. BRYAN and the Chicago platform in 1896 is even threatening to hold a bolting convention and nominate a ticket. of its own if there is no chance of its having its way at the regular convention. Mr. J. STERLING MORTON, the Secretary of Agriculture in the Cleveland Administration, for instance, intimates significantly that, if the Democratic party remains under the influences which dominated the Chicago Convention and continue to dominate the organization in nearly every State of the Union, a new party, "composed of Democrats and Republicans," may be formed. As a candidate for this party he suggests "EDMUNDS. for instance," and CARL SCHURZ also would suithing, but, of course, the German of varie- for which the Democratic party now stands. gated polities "is not available," not being a | Their aspiration to dominate it in 1900 is native American. Mr. CLEVELAND, too, is "a good type of the man wanted," undoubtedly. Mr. Moston's threat, however, is not likely to frighten the regular Democratic organization after the experience of the Palmer and Buckner ticket of the so-called National Democracy." It is true that its 133 148 votes in 1896 beat the Prohibition ticket by 1,141 votes, but by the side of the 6,500,000 polled by BRYAN the demon-

stration was not terrifying. It seems, however, that the noise raised by this " National Democracy " faction has produced enough disturbance among the more rattle-brained political eccentrics to induce in them a fear that they will be left in the lurch unless they also get up a party of their own. They held "an informal meeting " at New York on Wednesday evening, and who they were and what they are this list of the "organizations represented" shows:

"The Social Democracy, the Brotherhood of Man. the League for Political Progress, the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the Socialist-Labor party and the Single Taxers."

The Chairman alarmed the company by rich and powerful "combination in the East Ac., must have a party to go to," such a more before his death, party as the meeting was held to talk about starting. Among the philosophers who day golfers. The upshot of their deliberations was the adoption of a resoluman of a committee to "draft an appeal Day, just as July 4 is Independence Day. to the people of the United States and plan for unified action at the polls." As that sort of thing always makes its appearance before a Presidential campaign. seasoned politicians will not be at all seared by it.

The anxiety of DEBS, RAINSFORD and their fellow "reformers" about the "combination" to beat Mr. BRYAN'S candidacy with Mr. GORMAN is greater than the facts warrant. Undoubtedly, there is a movement in Mr. Gorman's behalf, started by himself when he undertook to regain the Democratic leadership by marshalling his party in the Senate to defeat the ratiregarded as a very formidable contestbeen lost to the Democracy under his that tropical climate in midsummer. eadership of the party in that State. Its Governor is now Republican. Both of its thing most bateful to all.

The suggestion by Mr. Mouron of Mr. EDMUNDS as a possible Democratic candi- objective. date is absurd, of course, . He has been a Republican, dyed in the wool, and comes from Vermont, where Democrats are almost is scarce as hen's teeth. Not less preposterous is the recommendation of the Sage of | ence of our troops after the capture of San-Princeton as "a good type of the man as the candidate for the nomination who received about a million more votes in 1896 | tately, but Gen. Miles proposed since received the formal approval of favor," to "move the entire force to the braces about 220,000 square miles and heavily every State Convention of the west of Havana," though his "judgment" 2,100,000 people. In parcelling out the Democracy and has been rejected by was "decidedly in favor of the first plan of western and central Sudan the powers none. Unquestionably there is not a campaign." If the President had adopted have been working for the future with little | man who approaches him in strength in his | either proposition our loss would have prospect of speedy advantage. While Great party. It is true that he will have the been ten times what it was under the plan

F than to his advantage, for

Wadai, much the more powerful empire, is the opposition will be divided among competing candidates, while his forces will be consolidated. Obviously, too, his will be the only logical nomination, for whether nominated or not, the party will have to stand or fall on its record in 1898. Nor can it be doubted that Mr. BRYAN more than any man represents the sincere and aggressive sentiment and conviction of the Democracy as it is now. No other candidate suggested or possible could hold together the Populist-Democratic combination which east more of it has been derived from the great work , than 6,500,000 votes in 1896. Mr. Gos-MAN's nomination would smash it to pieces at once. The Labor conference on Wednesday evening affords an indication of the disastrous split which it would cause, nor Is he the sort of man to command the support of the Mugwump faction of the Demoeracy.

Mr. Bayan's bold defiance of the intriguers against the Chicago platform in his letter refusing to come to the Croker dinner here, repeated in his acceptance of an invitation to the "one dollar" opposition dinner, indicates how little be fears their power in the Democratic party. Nor is it doubtful that by coming to New York on the 19th of April he will rekindle Democratic enthusiasm for the Chicago platform and make it increasingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible, for his enemies to control the Democratic delegation from this State to anywhere in the State beyond the domain of Mr. CROKER in this city are very few, as was made plain enough last year when only candidates was had voted for BBYAN could be nominated by the State Convenskirmishing of contradictory elements to tion, and not one delegate dared to say a get the advantage of position in the Na- word for gold, and when Tammany was compelled to gag its candidates for Congress suspected of friendliness for gold. Mr. BRYAN and his following have a decided advantage in being the Democracy which is alone in the courage of their opinions

and convictions Accord - ; y, we do not look for the appearance in the campaign of next year of any third party which will make a significant display of strength. The only Democracy with any consistency of principle, any real reason for a separate political existence, is the Democracy represented by Mr. BRYAN and the Chicago platform and the 6,500,000 citizens who voted for them 1896. The remainder may call themselves Democrats, but actually they are essentially and radically hostile to everything a vain and preposterous dream, which can come to pass in reality only when the tail succeeds in wagging the dog.

### A Dewey Day.

A bill has been introduced into the Asembly at Albany for making May 1 a holiday, to be called Dewey Day. This is not the first step in that direction. Pennsylvania already has a law to the same effect, the Governor having just signed the bill passed by both branches of the Legislature, although it is made applicable only to this year. Two other States have also, w believe, established Dewey Day.

If our glorious war with Spain should ever be commemorated by a general holiday, the day of days for that purpose is May 1. That day set the ball a-rolling that bowled down Spain. Some question may be raised as to giving the name of any man, even the name of our great sailor. to a public holiday, during his own lifetime Lincoln Day was established only long after the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. But to this objection the answer is that declaring that there had been formed a May I would not be the celebration of the Admiral's birthday, but of a great naand South to nominate ARTHUR P. GORMAN tional victory, in which he was the leader, as the Democratic candidate for the Presiso that the case is not analogous to that of dency," a nomination which, he said, "will the 12th of February. Washington's birthmean the smashing of the present Democ- day, too, was annually celebrated in various racy, so that men like BRYAN, ALTGELD, parts of the country for a dozen years and

But the main point is that it would be not the redoubtable DEBS and the Rev. Dr. youd the bounds of this continent. The RAINSFORD, the representative of the Sun- name Dewey Day is alliterative and popular, and the celebration would have its full share of public homage for our great seation for the appointment by the Chair-fighter; but May I would be Expansion it will not be desirable to suspend business

a call for a conference for formulating a on that day in New York as in the other three States which have taken this step. But with or without the repose of a legal holiday, the Stars and Stripes should on but disappears when the light is actually on. May 1 float, in a gala commemoration, over the whole land. May day should always be a festal day for old as well as young.

# Gen. Miles's Plans of Campaign.

We gave recently the plan of campaign submitted by Major-Gen. MILES, on July 5, for retreating from before Santiago without attempting to capture the city and its garrison, and moving off to Porto Rico. This plan, fortunately, was not approved by the fication of the treaty of peace, but, hav- President. Instead, Santiago surrendered ing been unsuccessful, he cannot be on the 17th of July, and hostile operations. in Cuba were brought to an end, relieving ant with Mr. BRYAN for the Democratic the great body of our troops from the nomination next year. Maryland has dangers from which they were suffering in

Gen. MILES, however, had submitted another " plan of campaign" in letters dated Senators are Republicans. Of its six Rep. May 26 and 27, and he repeated it in a resentatives in Congress four are Republi- single letter of June 24, printed elsewhere, cans. In the State Legislature the Repub- | all of which form part of his own report. icans have a majority in both houses. On the 18th of April he had expressed the They carried the State in 1895, in 1896, opinion, in a letter to the Secretary of War. | ment to the original bill. The Supreme and again in 1897, and four of the six Con- that it would be "extremely bezardous" gressmen in 1808. At the next State elec- and "injudicious" "to put an army "in Cuba tion, to occur on the 7th of next November, | "at this season of the year, as it would Mr. Gorman, of course, will make a strong | undoubtedly be decimated by the deadly effort to turn the tide, but even if he is suc- disease, to say nothing of having to cope cessful he is not at all likely to secure a with some 80,000 troops, the remnant of triumph which will be great enough to 214,000, that have been acclimated." make him a Democratic hero. He is ob- Meantime, however, CERVERA'S squadron noxious to the dominant. Bryan element of | had arrived at Santiago on May 19, and An. | then practically, to one of two equal rallthe party and a bugbear to the Cleveland- miral Samison's fleet on May 30, and on roads running through that district. They ites and Mugwumps, representing every. June 12 Gen. SHAPTER's army had em- are engaged in an enterprise which good barked from Florida, it having become evident that Santiago was necessarily the

Fortunately this plan also falled to receive the approval of the President, for Gen. MILES proposed to conduct his campaign in the rainy season, and the experitingo indicates that it would have cost us wanted" by the Mugwumps. Mr. BRYAN | the lives of substantially the whole force, will come before the National Convention | To save the Santiago army from such a fate it had to be withdrawn precipithan were ever before cast for a Demo- take this exhausted force "to conduct a cratic candidate for President, and as campaign in the interior of Cuba," or " if the representative of a policy which has this proposition does not meet with your Britain is sequiring some foothold in field against him in the convention, but actually adopted, and under the encourage-

up at the the sector settinged by the teries

ble state in which our army would have been the war might have gone on until now.

Now, let us look at this original plan of Gen. MILES in detail. He said in it that the harbor of Nuevitas has 28% feet of water." Actually it was inaccessible to our ships and larger transports, the depth of water being only 13 feet, and the distance to sufficient water being four miles. From there," he said, "the command could move to Puerto Principe." could have moved, if any of it had been left; but how far was he going to take it? After the troops and supplies had been lightered ashere they would have had to be transported sixty miles over the rail road to Puerto Principe, and then only would the advance and the trouble have begun.

"Using that (Puerto Principe) as a base he said, "it could move through the rolling country to Moron and Taguayabon, and thence to Villa Clara." Now, by the scale of the War Department maps it is 75 miles to Moron, and 75 thence to Taguayabon. over mud roads, and 20 miles more to Santa Ciara (Villa Cinra). The floundering of the 15,000 cavalry, ten batteries of artillery, and even the "small body of infantry" he proposed to take over 170 miles of Cuban mud roads, during the rainy season. was not so attractive a prospect to the President as it was to the General commanding the army. The "small body of infantry," however, was to be large enough, with the cavalry, according to his plan, to capture and hold 50,000 prisoners. "To nove mounted troops over from Florida to Cuba and make this march would undoubtedly consume," he said, "the time up to nearly the 30th of September." Yes, undoubtedly. He suggested also "a more outherly coute, from Puerto Principe to Ciego de Avilas, thence to Sancti Spiritus and thence to Villa Clara." It would have been about the same as by the other road.

His recommendation to build roads, in the rainy season, at the rate of five miles per day, even if the assistance of many thousand Spanish prisoners had been obtained, was also a novel feature. After envalry and artillery, with loaded supply trains, had passed over these roads once, the subsequent trips of the trains would have made of them a military curiosity. To have supplied the force contemplated, and fed prisoners besides, would simply have been inpossible, even if "no serious force" had been "encountered." From Santa Clara to a point south of Havana is about 150 miles hence the total march under Gen. MILES's plan of campaign, over bottomless roads, in the rainy season, would have been, in round numbers, 320 miles.

The time Gen. MILES fixed for the duration of his campaign, or to Sept. 30, is about the only reasonable element of the plan" which failed to commend itself to the Judgment of the President. Accordingly, eleven days later, Gen. MILES submitted the plan, already published in THE SUN, of discontinuing the operations which resulted in the capture of Santiago, and sailing away with the exhausted troops to

It is not surprising, therefore, that when the war was brought to a successful conclusion, in defiance of his plans of campaign, Gen. Miles feit himself moved to make a tremendous assault on "em-

# For the People of Amsterdam Avenue,

A remarkable interview with Mr. SIMON STERNE, attorney for the residents of Amsterdam avenue, was printed last night in the Evening Post. The Third Avenue road has been marked for special hostility be cause it has not "recognized the people's rights and proposed that they aid it in getting the use of the Metropolitan tracks. said Mr. STERNE. If it had, the Amsterdam residents "would have helped."

When the Ford bill was introduced the Amsterdam people were not in the state of vindictiveness now ascribed to them by Mr. STERNE. They set out to avoid injus so much a hero as an idea that we should | tice to the Third Avenue road by empowerjoined in this communion of sympa- celebrate that day. What we should glorify | ing it to interface its tracks with the Metrothetic some and addressed them were on May I would be American extension be. politan's. The Third Avenue's objections to the removal of their tracks could not make them a proper subject for the piracy now upon the Metropolitan-Amsterdam programme.

We invite Amsterdam Avenue's attention to Mr. STERNE's argument that the Third Avenue road is not specifically singled out for sacrifice to its rival. Mr. Stenne was thus quoted:

"The bill says:

'The Supreme Court shall determine if it is for the public interest that any railroad tracks, the operation of which is affected by the first section of this act, shall be entirely removed from the avenuand not reloc t d. That means the Metropolitan as well as the Third

Avenue company will have its position reviewed, and that the one with least right will go under." Under the first section of the Ford bill forbidding the operation of tracks within twenty feet of the curb line the Third Avenue track would be taken up, leaving the Metropolitan track untouched. There is nothing in the bill to bring the Metropolitan company or its tracks before the Supreme Court.

Either Mr. STERNE has been made up truthfully by the Evening Post to say what is not so, or the residents of Amsterdam avenue are represented by counsel unworthy of their confidence.

Whether Mr. Sterne was guilty of this discreditable utterance or not, a sneaking effort to conceal the real purport of the enterprise against the Third Avenue Rallroad. as it is now going on, is in the Ford amend-Court shall determine whether "any railroad tracks affected by the first section of this not" shall be "entirely removed." As has been said above, "any railroad tracks" can mean the Third Avenue tracks only.

Wittingly or unwittingly, the Amsterdam people are taking part in the perpetration of gross injustice, of downright confisea citizens should abhor and avoid.

The strong roots of the pine will obtain sus-tenance where all other vegetation is almost extinct 1 be love pines would britte on the Bowers or any other street in Manhattan. Relicat frees a teste recommending the planting of trees in New York city.

The Bowery would be worse for pines than for the famous visitor who bought there a box of socks. The leaves of evergreens, which are their nostrils, would be choked with soot in the city. For that reason, only trees that lose their leaves can live there.

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON of Chicago tells his hearers that he "does not think it out of keeping with his character as a modest ma to claim that of the three candidates now in the field for Mayor he is the best fitted for the With a modesty so candid and the brown Fedora hat, young CARTER feels himself

The initiative and referendum, which is said to be good for everything, is recommended as a cure for the plutocratic insolence of Supreme Courts 1 | Premin statesman has on \$100.

introduced into the Legislature a constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum and providing that a law approved by the vote of the people cannot b

vetoed by the Governor or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Ultimately, no doubt, lawsuits can be determined by the same simple method and courts of all sorts wiped By keeping his mouth shut, Bryan will finally secure he dold Democratic vote.—Jerry Simpson.

Cruel Jenny! He wants to make the Colone meeumb to the pangs of suppressed oratory.

Secretary Alger at Buckland Mills. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the recent publication in the Herald of an attack upon Secretary Alger I have been looking up some old correspondence which for many years has been buried in a pigeonhole in my library It consists of the letters written to my fathe when I was an officer in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry in the civil war. I was not surprised on reading one dated Oct. 21, 1803, describing the battle of Buckland Mills, Va. (Oct. 19, 1863) to find a passage in which the writer said. somewhat querulously, it must be confessed that "the New York Herald gives Col. Alger al the credit." The allusion in my letter was to communication from the correspondent of the Hernid, who was with Kilpatrick's Third Cav airy Division, describing the battle of Buckland

Mills.

I was at that time Major commanding the Sixth Michigan and Secretary Alger Colone; commanding the Fifth Michigan, both regiments in Custer's Michigan brigade of Kilpatrick's famous Third Cavairy Division.

Buckland Mills was a battle in which the Confederate Generals Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee put up a very clever bit of strategy on our redoubtable division commander, and he was roughly handled, though by Custer's timely work his division was rescued from a very crifical position.

work his division was rescued from a very critical position.

It was my first fight as a regimental commander, and feeling that the Sixth had acquitted itself with some credit. I was just a triffe sore when the Heraid mentioned Klipatrics, Custer and Aiger and never so much as aliaded to your humble servant.

That accounts, probably, for the passage in the letter to my father quoted above, which appears to have a new importance now when it serves to recall the very glowing eulogy which the Heraid pronounced upon Col. Algor for his gallant conduct in that battle. Nothing was too good to say of him then. The Heraid associated his name with those of Klipatrick and Custer two of the bravest soldiers who ever drew saure on a battlefield as one of "three officers, who especially distinguished themselves."

solves.

The correspondent who wrote that letter was an eventuress of the battle of Buckland Milis a regular member of the Herald staff, who had been detailed to accompany Kilpatrick's cav

fairly.

The survivors of the "Harris Light" (Second New York) Cavalry and such distinguished officers as Gen. Horatio King of Kilpatrick's staff might be summoned as witnesses, but that will not be necessary.

Formerly Colonel Sixth Michican Cavalry.

DETEOIT. Mich., March 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing the letter in your paper of to-day on "Church Consolidation and Finances," signed "An In terested Spectator." I feel it is my duty to reply to it, as many of the statements con tained therein are not true and are misleading Evidently "Spectator" is muddled, and re-1st There has been no meeting or vote

taken by the Session of the Thirteenth Street
Presbyterian Church on the matter of consolidation. Hence no such result as nine nava and
seven yeas out of eight members could be
obtained.

2d. No meeting of the Session was held last
week or at any other time to consider or reconsider consolidation.

3d Dr. Buchanan has cast no vote for or
against consolidation: neither has he decided
an officer had a right to vote who was not
eligible.

eligible.
4th. No member of the Session has offere.
\$100, or any part of it, at any meeting to de

Irny deficit.

The congregation, whose exclusive right I in congregation was the proper time. If "Spectator" wants to know the truth of the matter he can get any information he desires by applying to a reliable source.

A THISTERNE STREETER.

NEW YORK, March 22.

# TAMMANY INVITER. Friends and fellow citizens

At ten dollars a piate,

ome here to talk. I am asked what you are Going to get out of me For your ten dollars. Lend me your ears: I'll lay you odds. That all the gods In their supremest ecstisy Have never struck a feast like me. Union on the half shell, r instance Real union and real half shell; There will be Harmony a la Mattre de H'el, Which is the kind we always have In large quantities: There will be perce. Lamb and prace; You all know how fine that is: There will be the time honored liash of Lemecratic principles. Without which no party dinner Can be complete: A fricassee of the Chicago platform, Pricasseed on both side There will be a itag-out of Tammany

Served with Irish potatoe V to their lackets on; There will be a ib ne to a turn: There will be 8 lver panch Everybody taking a whack at it: and the drinks will consist Of 16-to-1 smash And go I seal. To be chened up. Frien ts and fellow citizens, at this is enough for a up. The only thing there won't be If you want to get into that, to to the Dollar Dinner That's all, gentlemen; Step right this way For your tickets

### 81. Oh, Dinner of the Daddies, Alost your board we see The modest grace

Don't crowd, please

Of many a face Of sweet simplicity. Oh. Dinner of the Daddies. How much your charms enhance The modest means O men in leans

Oh, Dinner of the Iraddies. Of pork and beans And lowl and green Is more than verse can tell Oh. D'nner -f the Dadules.

And other kinds of pants

Your toothsome combread hunks Appland the plan Of every man To save there y uine plunks. Oh. Dinner of the Ca litter. Your spirit breather a prayer And benis-p

For every one.
Who happens to be there. Oh. Dinner of the Daddies. Although you give no pie, Your enters pray To get it by and by.

Ob. D nuer of the Daddies One dollar does not buy So much the feed As what you typify

More Money Wanted From the Hartfard Herald. The people demand more money and less taxation, and this, in my opinion, will be the winning

GEN. MILES'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

His Original Plan as Presented in His Ow Official Report. On June 24, 1808, I submitted a plan of cam-

paign, as follows: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1888. Sin: I have the honor to submit the follow

With the capture of Santiago de Cuba it expected we will have several thousand Spanish prisoners; and with the capture of the accond objective position (Porto Rico), now under consideration, it is expected we will add to the number, making, it is hoped, in the aggregate

at least 30,000 prisoners. After the capture of the position next after Santiago de Cuba, it would be, in my judgment, advisable to take some deep-water harbors on the northern coast of Cuba, which would be available, not only for our army, but also for the navy, as safe ports for our transports, supply ships and naval vessels between Key West and Porto Rico. It is also important that we should select some point at which to disembark our mounted troops and light artillery with which our Government is well supplied We will have in a few weeks upward of 15,000 cavalry. This force, with the light artillery formidable army corps with which to conduct a campaign in the interior of Cuba.

The most available point, it appears to me would be the harbor of Nuevitas, which has 28% feet of water. From there the command could move to Puerto Principe, one of the principal cities in the Island of Cuba Using that as a base, it could move through the rolling country, which is reported to be free from yellow fever, to Moron and Taguayabon and thence to Villa Clara; or, by a more southerly route, from Puerto Principe to Ciego de Avilas. thence to Sancti Spiritus, and thence to Villa Clara A road could be built at the rate of five miles per day as that army corps marches also we would find two railroad bases between Puerto Principe and Villa Clara.

To move mounted troops over from Florida to Cuba and make this march would undoubtedly consume the time up to nearly the 30th of September. This army corps would also have the assist-

ance of all the available forces of Garcia and Gomez, and would by that time be occupying practically two-thirds of the Island of Cuba. If no serious force was encountered, this army corps would continue its march to the south side of Havana. If a large force of Spanish troops, sufficient to check its march, was moved to the vicinity of Villa Clara, then the entire army with which we purpose to invade Cuba could be moved between the forces at Villa Clara and Havana, dividing the Spanish forces and defeating them in detail.

I make this suggestion as having three advantages: First, we could employ at reasonable compensation such prisoners as desired occupation in road building: second, we could alry command without serious molestation: third, we would be operating during the rainy or sickly season in the most healthful parts of Cuba, practically free from yellow fever, and at the same time be occupying a large portion of the enemy's territory.

If this proposition does not meet with favor then, after the capture of Santiago de Cuba and other places to the east, we could move the entire force to the west of Havana and conducthe campaign from the deep harbors on tha coast. My judgment, however, is decidedly in favor of the first plan of campaign.

Before reaching Villa Clara we would undoubtedly have upward of 50,000 prisoners. and if we could, by judicious, humane treatment, use them in a way that would be advantageous to themselves as well as to our in-terests. I think it would be advisable. There would be one great danger in moving them to our own territory and establishing a large camp of prisoners, and that is that they would bring the germs of disease with them and spread them among our own people, as many Americans would have to be employed on the ships and railroads, together with the guards necessary to control them. Very respectfully, NELSON A. MILES.

Major-General Commanding. The Secretary of War.

The main features of the above plan of cam paign were submitted in my letters of May 26

# TRUSTS.

#### An Illuminating Letter from Attorney-General Griggs.

Mr. J. C. Borradalle of 3010 Girard avenue, who has property interests in New Jersey, where he has been a voter in Congressman Loudenslager's district, wrote a letter on the 17th inst. to the Hon. John W Griggs, 17th inst. to the Hon. John W Griggs, Attorney-General of the United States, on the subject of trusts and monopolies, Mr. Borradtile said that he found among the people great opposition to combinations in restraint of trade, and, as a Bepublican, he heped the party would meet the "Sherman act." He requested to be informed of the attitude of the Attorney-General, and yesterday Mr Borradaile received a reply, a copy of which follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, Mr. J. C. Borradaile, 3910 Girard avenue, Philade.

Dran Sin: I have your letter of the 17th inst., and secause it is evident that you are under serious misapprehensions as to the force and effect of the Fed. eral law relating to trusts, calle I the "Sherman act," passed in 1890. I deem it proper to call your attention to some aspects of this matter which you are ob-

In the first place, the constitutionality of this natter was not affirmed last fall, but was affirmed dmost immediately after the passage of the act, in the first case which arose, and has been regarded as ettled, so far as the constitutionality is concerned. for many years.

In the next place, the Sherman Trust act does not give to the Federal courts jurisdiction over any ombination constituting a restraint and monopoly of trade unless such trade is what is known as interstate or international trade and commerce. A combination or trust for the purpose of maintaining a monopoly in the nanufacture of a necessity of life is not within the scope of the Sherman act, and can not be suppressed by the Federal courts. This was decided in 1894, in the case of the United States against the combination of sugar companies.

As a matter of fact, a 1 of the companies which you refer to as now organizing for the purpose of secur-ing complete or partial monopoly of different branches of manufacture are similar to the sugar combination, and are not within the jurisdiction of the Federal course. If amenable to any law they are amenable to the laws of the respective States. This departme t never healtates to presente un-lawful comb nations which affect interstate com-merce, and if you will examine the reports of the Federal courts you will find very many cases of such presention, some effective and some ineffective. It is a popular error, nursed by such newspapers as the New York World, to assert that the Attorney General of the United States has control of the corporations or combinations which engage in manufacture in the various States. This is entirely matter of State control, and unless the functions of interestate commerce are interfered with I would be superofficious to attempt a crusale against affairs with which I have no business.

With reference to these large combinations of capital which are now forming, my own judgment is that the danger is at each inch to the community at large as it is to the people who a sinduced to put their money into the purchase of the atock. Very reasserfully.

JOHN W. Granger f interstate commerce are interfered with I we

JOHN W. GRIGGS respectfully. Plunk and Plunk-and-a-Half Booms,

From the Port Areas.

Port Arthur as port on the deep, blue sea,

and the Great Pre Gee.

The south terminus of the Great Pre Gee. The south terminus of the Great Pee Gee; A city that Texas mar point to with "ride— A harbor where shipping in safety may ride; it acts of her growth you would like to peruse Junt south as \$1-we'll send you the Acus.

From the Orange Ter. Lealer Admitting you've got a most excellent vite.
To hear of the "some se they pass in the night."
There's a beautiful city as ever was seen.
Firther up to the banks of the transfold Sabine.
We'll fell you about it, includit ve reader.
Bend a plank and a half and we'll send you the
Leader.

From the Sarcorie Ma.) Tribun-Port Arthur is certainly hot sin T.
She's the queen city of the gnif—
A bright spot in the Lone bur Mate;
But don's fail to put on your slate;
At \$1 per year the Nerconic Ma.) Tribune,
It tells about the structury in a result.

### BETURN OF TROOPS FROM CUBA. Preparations for Bringing All the Volum-

teers Home by April 23. WASHINGTON, March 23 -A plan (or co., turn to the United States by April 24 of an the plunteer troops now in Cuba is being prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General the army. At least twelve regiments are expeeted to be in the United States by Art To facilitate their arrival the Quartermaster. General has made special arrangements to water transportation from Havana and other points in Cuba. The plan adopted is cuttined in a communication from Gen Ludington to the Adjutant-General, in which he says:

"In order that the troops of the Secenta Army Corps and others designated may be gotten to the United States before April 1 the time set by the Treasury Department for the close of quarantine. I have the honor to furnish you with the following proposed arrangements, which are now being perfected as ratelly as

"The troops to be concentrated at Savannah, ia., for muster out, will be brought there by vessels of the Ward line, the Florida, and those of the Plant Steamship Company running hetween Havana and Port Tamma. The personal effects of the troops will be disinfected at the quarantine stations at Savannah, Sapele and Muliet Kev. The troops will be disinfected at the quarantine stations at Savannah, Sapele and Muliet Kev. The troops to be disinfected at the savannah quarantine station will be the embarked on lighters, taken to Fort Poliski for temporary camp, from there sent by companies to the quarantine station, about less yards away, for disinfection, and then taken to the city and placed in the permanent campa for muster out. The shine sent to sapele all be disinfected, as well as the effects of the troops, and the vessels will then proceed direct to, the wharf at Savannah and the troops doesn barked and sent to the permanent campa for muster out. The troops going to Port Tampa will be disinfected at Mullet key and proceed by rail from Port Tampa direct to the mustering out camps at Savannah. The troops coming on the Ward line steamers will be traces coming on the Ward line steamers will be traces coming on the Ward line steamers will be traced for the troops from transports.

Included in the communication is a croopsel schedule giving the ships to be used by the regiments, but in explanation Gen. Ludington savs: "It must be understood, however, that if or any reason the ship indicated for any regiment does not arrive in time to carry out this schedule, the regiment named in the schedule are the 2024 New York, which has already arrived at Savannah on the First Tawanah on the Honana; the Second Louisiana, now en route to Savannah from Havana on the Ward line steamer Havana; the Third Georgia, assigned to the Logan; the First North Carolina, on the Honana; the Fourth Tennesse, on the Havana; Third Kentucky, on the Logan: Fourth Virginia, on the Dixie; First North Carolina, on the Steamers of the Plant line to Port Tampa. Since the preparation of the schedule providing for their return on the Sedgwick i using the transports of the department, two vessels of the Ward line, the Florida, and those

tinge, the schedule providing for their femins on the Sedgwick.

Information was received at the War Department to-day that the Olivette and the Farmouth of the Flant steamship line are now on their way to Port Tampa with part of the Second South Carolina Regiment. It is exceeded that the entire regiment will be landed at Fort Tampa by the end of the week and that the Plant line will be able to bring another regiment not yet assigned from Havana for muster out.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS.

#### A Surplus in 1898 of 642,604,909, Against a Deficit in 1897 of \$1,412,399

WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The preliminary report of the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898, reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was issued to-day. The report includes the returns of 720 lines, with an aggregate mileage of 181,333 miles. The receipts of the year were: Passenger service, SEG. 802.782; freight service, \$874.865.487; other earnings from operation, \$30.765.111; gross earnings, \$1,238.523.380; operating expenses, \$811.244.458; income from operation, \$425.281.922. The increase of gross earnings over the previous year was \$165.161.583. Operating expenses increased \$58.716.644 and income \$57.716.913. Gross earnings per mile increased \$708; operating expenses, \$598; income \$340. These are the largest figures reported since 1862, and the income account shows an increase of \$410 a mile over the report for 1864. The total income of the railroads for the year 1847-58 was \$465,761.118. Dividends were raid amounting to \$65.665.915. Other deductions (interest on bonds, taxes, &c., \$508.184-202, leaving a surplus from operations of the very of \$42.964.393. The corresponding item for the previous year showed a deflect from operations of \$1.412.369. Satisfician Adams adds: The amount of dividends stated does not include those declared upon the stock of lines operated under lease. This recept is defined to operating roads. The amount of dividends expend the 892,782; freight service, \$874,845,487; other fines operated under lease. This record is dif-fined to operating roads. The amount of divi-dends declared for operating roads exceeds the amount of dividends declared for the previous year by \$4.839.337. This fact taken in con-nection with the increased surplus, suggests in another way the revival of prosperity for American railways."

#### PARK BOARD WANTS THE OLD CANNON Proposes to Pay \$75,000 for highly Old Spanish Guns.

The Park Commissioners accepted yesterday the recommendation of Landscape Architect Rose in regard to the purchase of old Spanish bronze cannon which were brought to this city from Cuba a couple of months ago. Mr. Rose reported that he examined the old cutnon and recommended that eighty of them be bought by the city and set up in Central Park, the Battery Park, Washington Square, Van Cortlandt Park, and Fort Greene and Prespect

barks.
"In some cases the pieces of ordinance selected are of an age to be classified as antiquities," Mr. Rose wrote. "They are associated with the early settlement on this side of the Atlantic. Their beauty of form, decorations and excellence of casting give them a further art value." art value.

According to the architect the old cannon will cost 25 cents a pound. The Park liber decided to ask the Board of Estimate for \$75.

### 000 to purchase them. Politics and Strikes

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir The news of the De of your valued journal have furnished me with full information regarding the \$1 and \$10 Jeders man dinners. Kindly allow me space to express my sincere at

miration for William J. Bryan's true Democrated and ringing sentiments. Even THE SUN must admit that hypocrist finds no testing place in the mind of the Democratio

And Croker and Tammany will discover the fact that Tammany is not the Bemocratic party and that it- power will melt like ice in Cuba, no recognized as "a private club for grab," which is really is.

Objection to a James Slip Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC TRANSPORTATE bill has been introduced and ordered to a thir I reading in the Senate n aking a park in the Pointh word, situate in that portion bounded by James sile. Roosevelt street and New Claubers and Cherri-This bill was introduced by S-nator About, and is

This bill was introduced by 8-mater Aberta, and a effect, if it becomes a law, will be to drive out into drobe of families, hard working, honest people who can ill after the expense of moving and whose with as ionsencemen and laborers necessitates them in ingeloss to their work.

Let Senator Ahearn look lack at the false of head tograted predicessor, "Tim lime tamphell whose downfal and retirement was caused by the law lears Park scheme.

New York, March 22.

# His Hat Off to Miss Gould.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NOT. Have work 18 nore in my line than culozies, but as one who "fought, bled and died" for our sounds at the list mix up. I deare to take off not hat to block it is doubt through the ordinants of your paint A - list say down South, "we all know with A - list and down South," we all know with

### A Salvation Army Leader for Mayor. From the Chicago Times Hern !! Wichita, March 20,-In James W. Tart W. 11

has a reform candidate for Mayor whose traffor more sweeping than has been any other than a of the kind, even in reform Kausse. The ref-Caudidate Tapp urges are not contained and service enument or to polines, but include all fields in a he thinks he can make men and women beether are. Mr. Tapp is the leader if the los se tion Army, a prosperous mentionality (valuetore with and philanthrep.st.

#### Fort Monroe Improvements From the Balt mare American

Nonrota, March 21. Fort Monnie was thep-toto-day by Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt. The new first teries of disappearing rifes new render the ap-practically impregnable. The General was surpled. at the rapid progress made on the new